AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 18, 2013

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 24, 2013

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AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 11, 2013

SENATE BILL

No. 4

Introduced by Senator Pavley

(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Gray)
(Coauthors: Senators De León, Leno, and Monning)

(Coauthor: Assembly Member Stone)

December 3, 2012

An act to amend Sections 3213, 3215, 3236.5, and 3401 of, and to add Article 3 (commencing with Section 3150) to Chapter 1 of Division 3 of, the Public Resources Code, relating to oil and gas.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 4, as amended, Pavley. Oil and gas: hydraulic fracturing. well stimulation.

(1) Under existing law, the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources in the Department of Conservation, or the division, regulates the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil and gas wells in the state. The State Oil and Gas Supervisor, or supervisor, supervises the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of wells and the operation, maintenance, and removal or abandonment of tanks and facilities related to oil and gas production within an oil and gas field regarding safety and environmental damage. Existing law requires an operator of a well, before commencing the work of drilling

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the well, to obtain approval from the supervisor or district deputy. Existing law requires the operator of a well to keep, or cause to be kept, a careful and accurate log, core record, and history of the drilling of the well. Within 60 days after the date of cessation of drilling, rework, or abandonment operations, the owner or operator is required to file with the district deputy certain information, including the history of work performed. Under existing law, a person who violates any prohibition specific to the regulation of oil or gas operations is guilty of a misdemeanor.

This bill would define, among other things, the terms well stimulation treatment, hydraulic fracturing, and hydraulic fracturing fluid. The bill would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, on or before January 1, 2015, to cause to be conducted an independent scientific study on well stimulation treatments, including acid well stimulation and hydraulic fracturing treatments. The bill would require an operator of a well to record and include all data on-hydraulie fracturing well stimulation treatments, as specified. The bill would require the division, in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the State Air Resources Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, and any local air districts and regional water quality control boards in areas where hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatments may occur, on or before January 1, 2015, to adopt rules and regulations specific to hydraulic fracturing well stimulation, including governing the construction of wells and well casings and full disclosure of the composition and disposition of hydraulic fracturing well stimulation fluids. The bill would require an operator to apply for a permit, as specified, with the supervisor or district deputy, prior to performing a hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment of a well and would prohibit the operator from either conducting a new-hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment or repeating a hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment without a valid, approved permit. The bill would prohibit the approval of a permit that presents an unreasonable risk or is incomplete. The bill would require the division, within 5 business days of issuing a permit to commence hydraulic fracturing a well stimulation treatment, to provide a copy to specific boards and entities and to post the permit on a publicly accessible portion of its Internet Web site. The bill would require the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment to be completed within one year from the date that a permit is issued. The bill would require the division to perform random periodic -3- SB 4

spot check inspections during hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatments, as specified. The bill would prohibit the supervisor or district deputy, as of January 1, 2015, from issuing a permit to commence a hydraulic fracturing treatment, require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to notify various legislative committees on the progress of the independent scientific study on well stimulation and related activities, as specified, until the study is completed and peer reviewed by independent scientific experts. The bill would require the operator to provide a copy of the approved hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment permit to specified tenants and property owners at least 30 days prior to commencing a hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment. The bill would require the operator to provide notice to the division at least 72 hours prior to the actual start of the hydraulic fracturing a well stimulation treatment in order for the division to witness the hydraulic fracturing treatment. The bill would require the supplier, as defined, of the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment to provide to the operator, within 30 days following the conclusion of the hydraulic fracturing treatment, certain information regarding the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation fluid. The bill would require the operator, within 60 days of the cessation of hydraulie fracturing a well stimulation treatment, to post or cause to have posted on an Internet Web site accessible to the public specified information on the fracturing and well stimulation fluid, as specified. The bill would provide that where the division shares jurisdiction over a well with a federal entity, the division's rules and regulations govern the hydraulie fracturing well stimulation treatment of a well. The bill would require a supplier claiming trade secret protection for the chemical composition of additives used in the hydraulie a well stimulation treatment to disclose the composition to the division, in conjunction with a hydraulie fracturing well stimulation treatment permit application, but would, except as specified, prohibit those with access to the trade secret from disclosing it. Because a violation of this bill would create a new crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) Under existing law, a person who violates certain statutes or regulations relating to oil and gas well operations is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 for each violation.

This bill would make persons who violate specified provisions relating to hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatments subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not to exceed \$25,000 per day per violation.

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(3) Existing law imposes an annual charge upon each person operating or owning an interest in an oil or gas well in respect to the production of the well which charge is payable to the Treasurer for deposit into the Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Administrative Fund. Existing law further requires that specific moneys from charges levied, assessed, and collected upon the properties of every person operating or owning an interest in the production of a well to be used exclusively, upon appropriation, for the support and maintenance of the department charged with the supervision of oil and gas operations.

This bill would allow the moneys described above to be used for all costs associated with hydraulic fracturing well stimulation including scientific studies required to evaluate the treatment, inspections, and any air and water quality sampling, monitoring, and testing performed by public entities.

This bill would require the supervisor, on or before January 1, 2016, and annually thereafter, to transmit to the Legislature and make available publicly a comprehensive report on hydraulic fracturing well stimulation in the exploration and production of oil and gas resources in the state.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

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The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

 (a) Hydraulic fracturing of oil and gas wells in combination
 - (a) Hydraulic fracturing of oil and gas wells in combination with technological advances in oil and gas well drilling are spurring oil and gas extraction and exploration in California. *Other well stimulation treatments, in addition to hydraulic fracturing, are also critical to boosting oil and gas production.*
 - (b) Insufficient information is available to fully assess the science of the practice of hydraulic fracturing *and other well stimulation treatment technologies* in California including environmental, occupational, and public health hazards and risks.

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(c) Providing transparency and accountability to the public regarding *well stimulation treatments, including, but not limited to,* hydraulic fracturing, associated emissions to the environment, and the handling, processing, and disposal of *well stimulation and related wastes, including from* hydraulic—fracturing and related wastes fracturing, is of paramount concern.

- (d) The Legislature encourages the use or reuse of treated or untreated water and produced water for well stimulation treatments and well stimulation treatment-related activities.
- SEC. 2. Article 3 (commencing with Section 3150) is added to Chapter 1 of Division 3 of the Public Resources Code, to read:

Article 3. Hydraulic Fracturing-Well Stimulation

- 3150. "Additive" means a substance or combination of substances added to a base fluid for purposes of preparing *well stimulation treatment fluid which includes, but is not limited to, an acid stimulation treatment fluid or* a hydraulic fracturing fluid. An additive may, but is not required to, serve additional purposes beyond the transmission of hydraulic pressure to the geologic formation. An additive may be of any phase and includes proppants.
- 3151. "Base fluid" means the continuous phase fluid used in the makeup of a well stimulation treatment fluid, including, but not limited to, an acid stimulation treatment fluid or a hydraulic fracturing fluid. The continuous phase fluid may include, but is not limited to, water, and may be a liquid or a hydrocarbon or nonhydrocarbon gas. A hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment may use more than one base fluid.
- 3152. "Hydraulic fracturing" means a well stimulation treatment that, *in whole or in part*, includes the pressurized injection of hydraulic fracturing fluid or fluids into an underground geologic formation in order to fracture *or with the intent to fracture* the formation, thereby causing or enhancing, for the purposes of this division, the production of oil or gas from a well.
- 3153. "Hydraulic fracturing fluid" means a base fluid mixed with physical and chemical additives for the purpose of hydraulic fracturing. A hydraulic fracturing treatment may include more than one hydraulic fracturing fluid.

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3154. "Proppants" means materials inserted or injected into the underground geologic formation that are intended to prevent fractures from closing.

3155. "Supplier" means an entity performing a hydraulie fracturing well stimulation treatment or an entity supplying an additive or proppant directly to the operator for use in a hydraulie fracturing well stimulation treatment.

3156. "Surface property owner" means the owner of real property as shown on the latest equalized assessment roll or, if more recent information than the information contained on the assessment roll is available, the owner of record according to the county assessor or tax collector.

3157. "Cyclic steam injection" means the alternating injection of steam and production of oil with condensed steam from the same well or wells and is an enhanced oil recovery technique. Typical operations using this technique involve a cycle through a steam injection stage, followed by a steam soak stage, and then a production stage.

3157. "Well stimulation treatment" means a treatment applied to a well in order to enhance oil and gas production. Well stimulation treatments include, but are not limited to, hydraulic fracturing treatments and acid well stimulation treatments. Well stimulation treatments are not underground injection or disposal projects that are approved under Sections 1724.6 to 1724.10, inclusive, of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

3158. "Acid well stimulation treatment" means a well stimulation treatment that uses, in whole or in part, the application of one or more acids to the well or underground geologic formation with the intent to cause or enhance the production of oil or gas from a well. The acid well stimulation treatment may be at any applied pressure and may be used in combination with hydraulic fracturing treatments or other well stimulation treatments.

3160. (a) On or before January 1, 2015, the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency shall cause to be conducted an independent scientific study on *well stimulation treatments*, *including, but not limited to*, hydraulic fracturing *and acid well stimulation* treatments. The scientific study shall evaluate the hazards and risks and potential hazards and risks that hydraulic fracturing *well stimulation* treatments pose to natural resources

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and public, occupational, and environmental health and safety. The scientific study shall do all of the following:

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- (1) Follow the well-established standard protocols of the scientific profession, including, but not limited to, the use of recognized experts, peer review, and publication.
- (2) Identify areas with existing and potential conventional and unconventional oil and gas reserves where hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatments are likely to spur or enable oil and gas exploration and production.
- (3) (A) Evaluate all aspects of hydraulic fracturing, including, but not limited to, the hydraulic fracturing treatment, additive and water transportation to and from the well site, mixing and handling of the hydraulic fracturing fluids and additives onsite, the use and potential for use of nontoxic additives and the use or reuse of treated or produced water in hydraulic fracturing fluids, wastewater and waste hydraulic fracturing fluid handling, treatment, and disposal.
- (B) Evaluate all aspects of acid well stimulation treatments, including the use and potential use of large-scale acidization treatments and waste handling, treatment, and disposal.
- (4) Consider, at a minimum, atmospheric emissions, including potential greenhouse gas emissions, the potential degradation of air quality, potential impacts on wildlife, native plants, and habitat, potential water and surface contamination, potential noise pollution, induced seismicity, and the ultimate disposition, transport, transformation, and toxicology of well stimulation treatments, including acid well stimulation fluids, hydraulic fracturing fluids, and waste hydraulic fracturing fluids and acid well stimulation in the environment.
- (5) Include a hazard assessment and risk analysis addressing occupational and environmental exposures to *well stimulation treatments*, *including* hydraulic fracturing treatments—treatments—and treatments, hydraulic fracturing treatment-related processes, *acid well stimulation treatments*, *acid well stimulation treatment-related processes*, and the corresponding impacts on public health and safety with the participation of the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.
- (6) Clearly identify where additional information is necessary to inform and improve the analyses.

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(b) (1) On or before January 1, 2015, the division, in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the State Air Resources Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, and any local air districts and regional water quality control boards in areas where well stimulation treatments, including acid well stimulation treatments and hydraulic fracturing treatments may occur, shall adopt rules and regulations specific to-hydraulie fracturing well stimulation treatments. The rules and regulations shall include, but are not limited to, revisions, as needed, to the rules and regulations governing construction of wells and well casings to ensure integrity of wells, well casings, and the geologic and hydrologic isolation of the oil and gas formation during and following hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatments, and full disclosure of the composition and disposition of well stimulation fluids, including, but not limited to, hydraulic fracturing fluids, acid well stimulation fluids, and waste hydraulic fracturing and acid stimulation fluids.

- (2) Full disclosure of the composition and disposition of *well* stimulation fluids, including, but not limited to, hydraulic fracturing fluids and acid stimulation treatment fluids, shall, at a minimum, include:
- (A) The date of the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment.
- (B) A complete list of the names, Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) numbers, and maximum concentration, in percent by mass, of each and every chemical constituent of the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment fluids used. If a CAS number does not exist for a chemical constituent, the well owner or operator may provide another unique identifier, if available. Chemical information claimed as a trade secret, pursuant to subdivision (j), shall be identified as such and reported as described in subdivision (j).
- (C) The trade name, the supplier, and a brief description of the intended purpose of each additive contained in the hydraulic fracturing fluid well stimulation treatment fluid.
- (D) The total volume of base fluid used during the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment, and the identification of whether the base fluid is water suitable for irrigation or domestic

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purposes, water not suitable for irrigation or domestic purposes, or a fluid other than water.

- (E) The source, volume, and specific composition and disposition of all water, including, but not limited to, all water used as base fluid during the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment and recovered from the well following the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment that is not otherwise reported as produced water pursuant to Section 3227. Any repeated reuse of treated or untreated water for well stimulation treatments and well stimulation treatment-related activities shall be identified.
- (F) The specific composition and disposition of all-hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment fluids, including waste fluids, other than water.
- (G) Any radiological components or tracers injected into the well as part of, or in order to evaluate, the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment, a description of the recovery method, if any, for those components or tracers, the recovery rate, and specific disposal information for recovered components or tracers.
- (H) The radioactivity of the recovered hydraulic fracturing well stimulation fluids.
- (I) The location of the portion of the well subject to the hydraulie fracturing well stimulation treatment and the extent of the fracturing or other modification, if any, surrounding the well induced by the treatment.
- (3) (A) A hydraulic fracturing treatment that is applied to a well where cyclic steam injection is approved pursuant to Section 1724.8 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, and that is distinct from the process described under Section 3157, is subject to this section.
- (B) A cyclic steam injection process as described in Section 3157 is not subject to this section.
- (c) (1) Through the consultation process described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), the division shall—collaborately collaboratively identify and delineate the existing statutory authority and regulatory responsibility relating to—hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatments and—hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment-related activities of the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the State Air Resources Board, any local air districts, the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, any regional

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water quality control board, and other public entities, as applicable.
This shall include how the respective authority, responsibility, and notification and reporting requirements associated with hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatments and hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment-related activities are divided among each public entity.

- (2) On or before January 1, 2015, the division shall enter into formal agreements with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the State Air Resources Board, any local air districts where hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatments may occur, the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, and any regional water quality control board where hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatments may occur, clearly delineating respective authority, responsibility, and notification and reporting requirements associated with hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatments and hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment-related activities, including air and water quality monitoring, in order to promote regulatory transparency and accountability.
- (3) The agreements under paragraph (2) shall specify the appropriate public entity responsible for air and water quality monitoring and the safe disposal of materials in landfills, include trade secret handling protocols, if necessary, and provide for ready public access to information related to hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatments and related activities.
- (d) (1) Notwithstanding any other law or regulation, prior to performing a hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment on a well, the operator shall apply for a permit to perform a hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment with the supervisor or district deputy. The permit application shall contain the pertinent data the supervisor requires on printed forms supplied by the division or on other forms acceptable to the supervisor. The information provided in the permit application shall include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (A) The well identification number and location.
- (B) The time period during which the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment is planned to occur.
- (C) An estimate of the amount of water to be used in the treatment and its source.

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(D) A complete list of the names, Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) numbers, and estimated concentrations, in percent by mass, of each and every chemical constituent of the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation fluids planned to be used in the treatment. If a CAS number does not exist for a chemical constituent, the well owner or operator may provide another unique identifier, if available. Chemical information claimed as a trade secret, pursuant to subdivision (j), shall be identified as such and reported as described in subdivision (j).

- (E) The planned location of the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment on the well bore and the estimated length, height, and direction of the induced fractures or other planned modification, if any.
- (F) A groundwater monitoring plan. A groundwater monitoring plan is not required if the appropriate regional water quality control board confirms that the well subject to the proposed well stimulation treatment does not or will not penetrate or does not or will not influence an aquifer that is designated for a beneficial use. The groundwater monitoring plan shall include, at a minimum, all of the following information:
- (i) The current water quality of the groundwater basin through which the well subject to the proposed well stimulation treatment is or will be drilled that is sufficient to characterize the quality of any aquifer through which the well is or will be drilled.
- (ii) An estimate of the zone of influence of the well subject to the proposed well stimulation treatment.
- (iii) Water quality data or a plan to obtain data regarding the presence and concentration of the constituents to be used in, or that can be influenced by, the well subject to the proposed well stimulation treatment.
- (iv) A plan that specifies sites for monitoring wells designed to detect contamination due to operation of the well subject to the proposed well stimulation treatment until the well is plugged and abandoned. The plan shall also include provisions for emergency implementation in the event of well or well casing failure or other event with the potential to contaminate groundwater.
 - (G) A waste and wastewater disposal plan.
- (2) (A) The supervisor or district deputy shall review the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment permit application and may approve the permit if the application is complete.

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(B) A hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment or repeat hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment shall not be performed on any well without a valid permit that the supervisor or district deputy has approved.

- (C) A permit describing a hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment that presents unreasonable risk or is incomplete shall not be approved.
- (3) The hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment shall be completed within one year of the issuance of the permit.
- (4) Within five business days of issuing a permit to perform a hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment, the division shall provide a copy of the permit to the appropriate regional water quality control board or boards and to the local planning entity where the well, including its subsurface portion, is located. The division shall also post the permit on the publicly accessible portion of its Internet Web site within five business days of issuing a permit.
- (5) At least 30 calendar days prior to commencing a hydraulic fracturing treatment, the operator (A) The division shall provide a copy of the approved—hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment permit to every tenant of the surface property and every surface property owner or authorized agent of that owner whose property line location is one of the following:

(A)

(i) Within a 1,500 foot radius of the wellhead.

(B

- (ii) Within 500 feet from the horizontal projection of all subsurface portions of the designated well to the surface.
- (B) A well stimulation treatment shall not commence before 30 calendar days after the permit copies pursuant to subparagraph (A) are provided.
- (6) (A) A property owner notified pursuant to paragraph (5) may request the regional water quality control board to perform water quality sampling and testing on any water well suitable for drinking or irrigation purposes and on any surface water suitable for drinking or irrigation purposes as follows:
- (i) Baseline measurements prior to the commencement of the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment.

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(ii) Followup measurements after the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment on the same schedule as the pressure testing of the well casing of the hydraulically-fractured treated well.

- (B) The regional water quality control board may contract with an independent third party that adheres to board-specified standards and protocols to perform the water sampling and testing.
- (7) The If warranted, the regional water quality control board shall have the authority to retain and archive sufficient an appropriately prepared and stored baseline sample or samples collected pursuant to paragraph (6) to permit a reasonable number of additional analyses for as long as the planned analytical method or methods would provide valid results.
- (8) The-operator shall provide the division-with shall retain a list of the entities and property owners notified pursuant to paragraphs (4) and (5).
- (9) The operator shall provide notice to the division at least 72 hours prior to the actual start of the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment in order for the division to witness the treatment.
- (e) On and after January 1, 2015, the supervisor or district deputy shall not issue a hydraulic fracturing treatment permit for any well until the independent scientific study in subdivision (a) is completed and peer reviewed by independent scientific experts.
- (e) The Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency shall notify the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and the chairs of the Assembly Natural Resources, Senate Environmental Quality, and Senate Natural Resources and Water Committees on the progress of the independent scientific study on well stimulation and related activities. The first progress report shall be provided to the Legislature on or before April 1, 2014, and progress reports shall continue every four months thereafter until the independent study is completed, including a peer review of the study by independent scientific experts.
- (f) If a hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment is performed on a well, a supplier that performs any part of hydraulic fracturing the stimulation or provides additives directly to the operator for a hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment shall furnish the operator with information needed for the operator to comply with subdivision (g). If a supplier claims trade secret protection pursuant to subdivision (j), the supplier shall notify the

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operator and provide to the operator substitute information, as described in subdivision (j), suitable for public disclosure. This information shall be provided as soon as possible but no later than 30 days following the conclusion of the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment.

- (g) (1) Within 60 days following cessation of a hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment on a well, the operator shall post or cause to have posted to an Internet Web site designated or maintained by the division and accessible to the public, all of the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation fluid composition and disposition information required to be collected pursuant to rules and regulations adopted under subdivision (b), including well identification number and location. This shall include the collected water quality data, which the operator shall report electronically to the State Water Resources Control Board.
- (2) The division's Internet Web site shall be operational-by on or before January 1, 2016, and the division may direct reporting to an alternative Internet Web site developed by the Ground Water Protection Council and the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission in the interim. The reported information shall be organized on the division's Internet Web site in a format, such as a spreadsheet, that allows the public to easily search and aggregate, to the extent practicable, each type of information required to be collected pursuant to subdivision (b) using search functions on that Internet Web site.
 - (h) The operator is responsible for compliance with this section.
- (i) (1) All geologic features within a distance reflecting an appropriate safety factor of the fracture zone *for well stimulation treatments that fracture the formation* and having that have the potential to either limit or facilitate the migration of fluids outside of the fracture zone, zone shall be identified and added to the well history. Geologic features include, but are not limited to, seismic faults.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, the "fracture zone" is defined as the volume surrounding the well bore where fractures were created or enhanced by the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment. The safety factor shall be at least five and may vary depending upon geologic knowledge.
- (j) (1) The supplier may claim trade secret protection for the chemical composition of additives, whose use is not otherwise

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prohibited by law, pursuant to Section 1060 of the Evidence Code, or the Uniform Trade Secrets Act (Title 5 (commencing with Section 3426) of Part 1 of Division 4 of the Civil Code).

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- (2) If a supplier believes that information regarding a chemical constituent of a hydraulic fracturing well stimulation fluid is a trade secret, the supplier shall nevertheless disclose the information to the division in conjunction with a hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment permit application, if not previously disclosed, within 30 days following cessation of hydraulic fracturing well stimulation on a well, and shall notify the division in writing of that belief.
- (3) In order to substantiate the trade secret claim to the division, the supplier shall provide the following information to the division:
- (A) The extent to which the information is known outside the business of the supplier submitting the information, and whether or not all individuals with that knowledge are bound by nondisclosure agreements.
- (B) The extent to which the information is known by the supplier's employees and others involved in the supplier's business, and whether or not all those individuals are bound by nondisclosure agreements.
- (C) The extent of measures taken by the supplier to restrict access to and guard the secrecy of the information, and whether or not the supplier plans to continue utilizing those measures.
- (D) The estimated value of the information to the supplier and its competitors.
- (E) The estimated amount of effort and money expended by the supplier in developing the information, and a description of the nature and extent of harm that would be caused if the information were made public.
- (F) The estimated ease or difficulty with which the information could be properly acquired or duplicated by others, and an explanation of why the chemical identity is not readily discoverable through reverse engineering.
- (G) Copies of, or references to, any pertinent trade secret or other confidentiality determinations previously made by the division or other public agencies, including court orders or decisions.
- (4) If the division determines that the information provided in support of a request for trade secret protection pursuant to

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paragraph (3) is incomplete, the division shall notify the supplier and the supplier shall have 30 days to complete the submission. An incomplete submission does not meet the substantive criteria for trade secret designation.

(5) If the division determines that the information provided in support of a request for trade secret protection does not meet the substantive criteria for trade secret designation, the department shall notify the supplier by certified mail of its determination. The division shall release the information to the public, but not earlier than 60 days after the date of mailing the determination, unless, prior to the expiration of the 60-day period, the supplier obtains an action in an appropriate court for a declaratory judgment that the information is subject to protection or for a preliminary injunction prohibiting disclosure of the information to the public and provides notice to the division of the court order. If no order or declaratory judgment is obtained, the division shall release the information to the public by revising the information provided pursuant to subdivision (g).

(3)

(6) The supplier is not required to disclose trade secret information to the operator.

(4)

(7) This subdivision does not permit a supplier to refuse to disclose the information required pursuant to this section to the division.

(5)

(8) To comply with the public disclosure requirements of this section, the supplier shall indicate where trade secret information has been withheld and the specific name of a chemical constituent shall be replaced with the chemical family name or similar descriptor associated with the trade secret chemical information provide substitute information for public disclosure. The substitute information shall be a list, in any order, of the chemical constituents of the additive, including CAS identification numbers, whose specific composition is a trade secret. Information on the relative amounts or concentration of the constituents of additives whose specific composition is a trade secret shall not be publicly disclosed. The division shall review and approve the supplied substitute information.

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(9) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of paragraph—(8) (11), the division shall protect from disclosure any trade secret designated as such claimed by the supplier, if that trade secret is not a public record.

(7)

(10) The supplier shall notify the division in writing within 30 days of any changes to information provided to the division to support a trade secret claim, *including if the information is no longer a trade secret*.

(8)

- (11) Upon receipt of a request for the release of information to the public, which includes information the supplier has notified the division is a trade secret and is not a public record, the following procedure applies:
- (A) The division shall notify the supplier of the request in writing by certified mail, return receipt requested.
- (B) The division shall release the information to the public, but not earlier than 60 days after the date of mailing the notice of the request for information, unless, prior to the expiration of the 60-day period, the supplier obtains an action in an appropriate court for a declaratory judgment that the information is subject to protection or for a preliminary injunction prohibiting disclosure of the information to the public and provides notice to the division of that action.

(9)

- (12) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (8) (11), trade secret information is not a public record and shall not be disclosed to anyone except to an officer or employee of the division, the state, *local governments, including, but not limited to,* local air districts, or the United States, in connection with the official duties of that officer or employee, to a health professional *if the requirements of subparagraph* (B) are met, under any law for the protection of health, or to contractors with the division or the state other government entities and its their employees if, in the opinion of the division, disclosure is necessary and required for the satisfactory performance of a contract, for performance of work, or to protect health and safety.
- (B) In order to receive trade secret information, a health professional shall have a reasonable basis to suspect all of the following:

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(i) The information is needed for purposes of diagnosis or treatment of a patient.

- (ii) The patient being diagnosed or treated has been exposed to one or more chemicals subject to trade secret nondisclosure.
- (iii) Knowledge of the specific chemical identity of the chemical or chemicals will assist in diagnosis or treatment of the patient.

 (B)
- (C) A health professional may share trade secret information with other persons as may be professionally necessary, in order to diagnose or treat a patient, including, but not limited to, the patient and other health professionals. Confidentiality of the trade secret information shall be maintained. The holder of the trade secret may request a confidentiality agreement consistent with the requirements of this subdivision to whom this information is disclosed as soon as circumstances permit. If necessary, a procedure for timely disclosure by the division in the event of an emergency shall be identified. professionals, subject to state and federal laws restricting disclosure of medical records including, but not limited to, Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 56.10) of Part 2.6 of Division 1 of the Civil Code.
- (D) The division shall develop a procedure for the timely disclosure of trade secret information in the event of an emergency or to diagnose or treat a patient pursuant to this subdivision.
- (E) Confidentiality of trade secret information from public disclosure shall be maintained by those who receive trade secret information pursuant to the provisions of this subdivision, subject to the enforcement provisions of this division, and any additional applicable state and federal law.
- (F) For purposes of this paragraph, "health professional" means any person licensed or certified pursuant to Division 2 (commencing with Section 500) of the Business and Professions Code, the Osteopathic Initiative Act, the Chiropractic Initiative Act, or the Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act (Division 2.5 (commencing with Section 1797) of the Health and Safety Code).
- (13) (A) The supplier may provide trade secret information in order to protect public health to any health professional, toxicologist, or epidemiologist who is employed in the field of public health and who provides a written statement of need and confidentiality agreement. The written statement of need shall

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include the public health purposes and shall explain the reason the disclosure of the specific chemical and its concentration is required in lieu of information describing the properties and effects of the chemical.

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- (B) Confidentiality of trade secret information from public disclosure shall be maintained by those who receive trade secret information pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph subject to the enforcement provisions of this division and any additional applicable state and federal law.
- (k) This section does not apply to routine pressure tests to monitor the integrity of wells and well casings.
- (*l*) A well granted confidential status pursuant to Section 3234 shall comply with this section, with the exception of the disclosure of hydraulic fracturing well stimulation fluids pursuant to subdivision (g) which shall not be required until the confidential status of the well ceases.
- (m) The division shall perform random periodic spot check inspections to ensure that the information provided on hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatments is accurately reported, including that the estimates provided prior to the commencement of the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment are reasonably consistent with the well history.
- (n) Where the division shares jurisdiction over a well or the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment on a well with a federal entity, the division's rules and regulations shall govern the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment of the well.
- SEC. 3. Section 3213 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:
- 3213. The history shall show the location and amount of sidetracked casings, tools, or other material, the depth and quantity of cement in cement plugs, the shots of dynamite or other explosives, and the results of production and other tests during drilling operations. All data on hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatments pursuant to Section 3160 shall be recorded in the history.
- SEC. 4. Section 3215 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:
- 3215. (a) Within 60 days after the date of cessation of drilling, rework, hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment, or abandonment operations, or the date of suspension of operations, the operator shall file with the district deputy, in a form approved

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by the supervisor, true copies of the log, core record, and history of work performed, and, if made, true and reproducible copies of all electrical, physical, or chemical logs, tests, or surveys. Upon a showing of hardship, the supervisor may extend the time within which to comply with this section for a period not to exceed 60 additional days.

- (b) The supervisor shall include information or electronic links to information provided pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 3160 on existing publicly accessible maps on the division's Internet Web site, and make the information available such that-hydraulie fracturing well stimulation treatment and related information are associated with each specific well. If data is reported on an Internet Web site not maintained by the division pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (g) of Section 3160, the division shall provide electronic links to that Internet Web site. The public shall be able to search and sort the hydraulic—fracturing—treatment well stimulation and related information by at least the following criteria:
 - (1) Geographic area.
- 20 (2) Additive.

- 21 (3) Chemical constituent.
 - (4) Chemical Abstract Service number.
- 23 (5) Time period.
- 24 (6) Operator.
 - (c) Notwithstanding Section 10231.5 of the Government Code, on or before January 1, 2016, and annually thereafter, the supervisor shall, in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code, prepare and transmit to the Legislature a comprehensive report on hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatments in the exploration and production of oil and gas resources in California. The report shall include aggregated data of all of the information required to be reported pursuant to Section 3160 reported by the district, county, and operator. The report also shall include relevant additional information, as necessary, including, but not limited to, all the following:
 - (1) Aggregated data detailing the disposition of any produced water from wells that have undergone hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatments.

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(2) Aggregated data describing the formations where wells have received hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatments including the range of safety factors used and fracture zone lengths.

- (3) The number of emergency responses to a spill or release associated with a hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment.
- (4) Aggregated data detailing the number of times trade secret information was not provided to the public, by county and by each company, in the preceding year.
- (5) Data detailing the loss of well and well casing integrity in the preceding year for wells that have undergone—hydraulie fracturing well stimulation treatment. For comparative purposes, data detailing the loss of well and well casing integrity in the preceding year for all wells shall also be provided. The cause of each well and well casing failure, if known, shall also be provided.
- (6) The number of spot check inspections conducted pursuant to subdivision (m) of Section 3160, including the number of inspections where the composition of hydraulic fracturing well stimulation fluids were verified and the results of those inspections.
- (7) The number of hydraulie fracturing well stimulation treatments witnessed by the division.
- (8) The number of enforcement actions associated with hydraulie fracturing well stimulation treatments, including, but not limited to, notices of deficiency, notices of violation, civil or criminal enforcement actions, and any penalties assessed.
- (d) The report shall be made publicly available and an electronic version shall be available on the division's Internet Web site.
- SEC. 5. Section 3236.5 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:
- 3236.5. (a) A person who violates this chapter or a regulation implementing this chapter is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for each violation. A person who commits a violation of Article 3 (commencing with Section 3150) is subject to a civil penalty of not less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) and not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) per day per violation. An act of God and an act of vandalism beyond the reasonable control of the operator shall not be considered a violation. The civil penalty shall be imposed by an order of the supervisor pursuant to Section 3225 upon a determination that a violation has been committed by the person charged. The imposition of a civil penalty under this section shall

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be in addition to any other penalty provided by law for the
violation. When establishing the amount of the civil penalty
pursuant to this section, the supervisor shall consider, in addition
to other relevant circumstances, all of the following:

- (1) The extent of harm caused by the violation.
- (2) The persistence of the violation.
- (3) The pervasiveness of the violation.
- (4) The number of prior violations by the same violator.
- (b) An order of the supervisor imposing a civil penalty shall be reviewable pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 3350). When the order of the supervisor has become final and the penalty has not been paid, the supervisor may apply to the appropriate superior court for an order directing payment of the civil penalty. The supervisor may also seek from the court an order directing that production from the well or use of the production facility that is the subject of the civil penalty order be discontinued until the violation has been remedied to the satisfaction of the supervisor and the civil penalty has been paid.
- (c) Any amount collected under this section shall be deposited in the Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Administrative Fund.
- SEC. 6. Section 3401 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:
- 3401. (a) The proceeds of charges levied, assessed, and collected pursuant to this article upon the properties of every person operating or owning an interest in the production of a well shall be used exclusively for the support and maintenance of the department charged with the supervision of oil and gas operations.
- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the proceeds of charges levied, assessed, and collected pursuant to this article upon the properties of every person operating or owning an interest in the production of a well undergoing a hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatment, may be used by public entities, subject to appropriation by the Legislature, for all costs associated with hydraulic fracturing well stimulation treatments including scientific studies required to evaluate the treatment, inspections, and any air and water quality sampling, monitoring, and testing performed by public entities.
- SEC. 7. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school

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1 district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within 5 the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California 6 Constitution. 7 8 **CORRECTIONS:** 9 10 Heading-Lines 2 and 4. 11 Text—Pages 7 and 11. 12

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